they had the right and power to prefer their friends to the public lands of the U. S., wherever situated, which their opponents. But, on this point, let me observe shall be sold subsequent to the 31st of December, shall that no man can say, from his individual knowledge, how it is over the whole country; but here we can know, and here we do know the fact, that a majority of the subordinate officers in the Executive Departments have, during the last twelve years, been opposed to General Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's administrations. They were faithful and competent officers, I believe; at all events, they were not reached by our spirit of proscription. Where for the last twelve years your political friends have enjoyed a majority of the places, how have our friends been treated now that the tables are turned? They have not escaped your sharper and broader axe, wielded against your open and universal professions. But, whatever was done by the late Administration, was not done under false We put forth no canting hypocritical circupretences. lars; we stood before the nation and the world on the naked, unqualified ground that we preferred our friends to our opponents; that to confer place was our privi-lege, which we chose to exercise. I ought not to say ace chose, Sir; for I will say-what those friends best acquainted with me know-that there was nothing in administration of General Jackson which I so uniformly failed to justify as the removal of one worthy of ficer to give place to another. But, that removals have occurred, is not the thing of which I complain. I complain of your hypocrisy. I charge that your press and your leading orators made promises to the nation which they did not intend to redecin, and which they now vainly attempt to cover by cobwebs. The Senator from South Carolina near me [Mr. Calhoun] remarked yesterday, that he had no language to express the infamy which, in his judgment, must attach to that man who had been before the people raising his voice in the general shout that proscription was to be proscribed, and was, in the face of such action, now here begging for place at the footstool of power. It my heart ever responded fully, unqualifiedly, to any sentiment, was to that. Fortunately, before the keen scrutiny of our countrymen, disguises are vain, masks unavailing The practice of the present Administration has alread fixed upon its professions one of two things-the stamp either of truth or of falsehood; the people will judge One word more, and I leave this subject-a painfu

one to me-from the beginning to the end. The Senator from North Carolina, in the course of his remarks the other day, asked, "Do gentlemen expect that their friends are to be retained in office against the will o the nation? Are they so unreasonable as to expect what the circumstances and the necessity of the case What our expectations were, is not the question now; but what were pledges and promises before the people. On a previous occasion, the distinguished Kentuckian, [Mr. Clay,] made a similar remark : "An ungracious task, but the nation demands it. Sir, this demand of the nation-this plea of "State ne cessity," let me tell gentlemen, is as old as the history of wrong and oppression. It has been the standing plea—the new-r-laining resort of despotism.

The great Julius found it convenient, when he restored the dignity of the Roman Senate, but destroyed

It gave countenance to, and justified, its independence. all the atrocities of the Inquisition in Spain. utterance to the stifled groans from the black hole of It was written in tears upon "the Bridge of Sighs' in Venice, and pointed to those dark recesses, upon whose gloomy portals there was never seen a returning footprint.

It was the plea of the austere and ambitious Strafford, in the days of Charles the First. It filled the Bastile of France, and lent its sanction to the terrible atrocities perpetrated there. It was this plea that snatched the mild, eloquent, and patriotic Camille Desmoulins limbs in battle, or received the thanks of Congress, to from his young and beautiful wife, and hurried him sit in the lobby of the House. upon the hurdle to the guillotine, with thousands of others equally unoffending and innocent. It was upon and file who had seen service were included. this plea that the greatest of generals, if not of menwhose very ashes, within the last few months, was sufficient to stir the hearts of a continent-it was upon this plea that he abjured that noble wife who threw around his humble days light and gladness, and, by her own lotty energies and high intellect, encourages his aspirations. It was upon this plea that he com imperial purple. It has in all times, and in every age, been the foe of liberty, and the indispensable stay usurpation.
Where were the chains of despotism ever thrown

around the freedom of speech and of the press, but on this plea of "State necessity" Let the spirit of Charles Tenth and of his ministers answer.

It is cold, selfish, heartless, and has always been regardless of age, sex, condition, services, or any of the incidents of life that appeal to patriotism or humanity. Wherever its authority has been acknowledged, it has assailed men who stood by their country when she needed strong arms and bold hearts, and has assailed them when, maimed and disabled in her service, they could no longer brandish a weapon in her defence. It has afflicted the feeble and dependent wife for the imaginary faults of the husband.

It has stricken down innocence in its beauty, youth feebleness and decrepitude. Whatever other plea or Potomac Bridge. apology may be set up for the sweeping, ruthless exer-"State necessity" in this early age of the Republic, upon the floor of the American Senate, in the face of a peo. ple yet free.

Monday's Proceedings. SENATE.

The morning was taken up in the discussion of the resolution of Mr. Clay of Alabama, calling for information in regard to a multitude of new appointments in the Land Office. The discussion took a wide range. embracing the various modes in which proscription has recently showed itself, at the expense of the principles laid down in the President's message-and in utter contempt of the doctrines of econo fore the elections. We shall give a brief sketch of the debate, (which will be resumed to-morrow morning,) in the evening paper Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Preston, Smith of Indi-

ana, Benton, Buchanan, Wright, and King, engaged Mr. Rives rose to make some explanations, but was

cut off by Mr. Smith of Indiana, who insisted upon proceeding to the upfinished business-THE LAND DISTRI-It is proper that we should state to our distant read-

ers, what, in our opinion, attaches importance to the call of Mr. Clay of Alabama, and brought out the objections of Mr. Preston and Mr. Smith of Indiana. It is known to the public that Mr. Ewing immedi ately after the installation of Mr. Huntington in the Land Office, held a sort of inquisition with him and the Chief Clerk on a Friday, and ordered about a dozen Democrats, (among the best clerks in the office,) to be executed on the next day. The President put a veto on this wholesale proscription, which cut off almost the whole corps of Republicans in a Department, where a majority of their antagonists had always been tolerated, and some eight or nine were immediately restored. All this is matter of notoriety.

Balked in this summary proceeding, Mr. Ewing has taken a circuitous way to the same end. He knows that during the rage of the land speculations, when the business of the office ran up to three or four times its ordinary amount, the force in the office was necessarily increased by the employment of extra clerks. Mr Whiteomb, the late Commissioner, after pushing the business with great assiduity, was enabled to bring up the arrearages, and dismiss some twenty of the temperature rare clerks, and reduce the force in the Department to the number required by its ordinary service .-There has been no increase but rather a decrease in the land sales under the present Administration and no pretext exists for increasing the number clerks with which Mr. Whitcomb was enabled to do the work in the present ordinary condition of the Department. But Mr. Ewing having the precedent of appointing extra clerks, growing out of the ex-traordinary influx of business under a former Administration, seizes upon it, and appoints some eight or nine new clerks, to whom doubtless he had promised the places of those whom he dismissed, but whom the PRESIDENT resolved should be retained After these new incumbents are fairly domiciled, Mr Ewing will certainly discover, that a portion of the elerks are supernumeraries, and then, in all likelihood, he will write to the Democratic clerks who were reinstated by the President's order, that there is no longer any necessity for their services, and they will be dismissed as supernumeraries, and the new comers retain-

In this way the proscription intended may be ac-complished, and the Department get great credit for its

retrenchment. The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was taken up, and a variety of amendments were offered. Mr. Walker proposed an amendment giving to the State of Mississippi her two per cent. fund, which he advocated at some length, and was opposed by Mr. Smith of Indiana. The amend-

others, and opposed by Messrs. Smith of Indiana, Woodbridge and Phelps.

It was then rejected: Yeas 21, nays 25. The vote against giving the Territories an equal share of the distribution of the public lands, should be sent trumpet-tongued to the world.

Mr. McRoberts moved to amend the bill by adding many, if you please—political opponents, to give the following: "and the Territories of Wiskonsan, lowa and Florida:" so that the bill would then read: "All and Florida;" so that the bill would then read: "All be divided among the twenty-six States of the Union, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wis-

konsan, lowa, and Florida, ' &c. The amendment was supported by Mr. McRoberts, Mr. Sevier, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Allen, and opposed by Mr. Smith of Indiana, Mr. Clay of Kentucky, Mr Huntington, and was voted down by a strict party vote, (except Mr. Buchanan, who voted under instructions from the Legislature of his State.) The vote was 20 to 26. This shows the people of the Territories that the propositon of Mr. McRoberts to award to them an equal participation in the proceeds of the public lands, has been voted down by a Federal majority in the Senate.

And, after a session of near seven hours, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Jones of Virginia said he had been requested by a public meeting of the Democratic party of the county of Fauquier, in the State of Virginia, to present the resolutions adopted by that meeting of 26th ultimo-a request with which it afforded him pleasure to comply, as the resolutions expressed the opinions entertained by a highly respectable portion of the people of that county, on the deeply inter-esting questions which had hitherto and still continued to occupy the attention of Congress. The preamble expressed as the sense of the meeting, that the present extra session of Congress was not called for, or justified by any of the reasons which had been urged in its support. The resolutions remonstrated in strong and forcible terms, against the passage of any law for the establishment of a National Bank, whether under the title of U. S. Bank, Government Bank, or Fiscal Agent, and whether said Bank shall be located in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; against the passage of any law for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands; against an increase of the Tariff, and against the creation of a National Debt. These resolutions expressed the strong and decided

opposition of the meeting to all those measures-an opition which he believed was not less strong or o cided with the Democratic party throughout the Union. Mr. J. said as there was no subject now pending be fore any commence of the House to which the resolu-

that they be printed. Mr. Cushing moved to lay the motion to print upon the table, and it was carried-yeas 107, mays 76.
Mr. Owsley of Kentucky offered the following reso-

Iution:
Ressered, (the Senate concurring therein.) That the Speaker of the Heave of Representatives and the President of the Senate, close the present session of Congress by an adjournment of the two Heaves over which they preside respectively on Wednesday, the 18th day of the present month, August, 1841.

Mr. Fillmore objected until the Bankrupt bill was decided. The Speaker then proceeded to call for resolutions, ommencing with the State of Maine.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution directing the Clerk

of the House to make out a roster of petitions that had been effered at the present session, and rejected under the effe. Mr. Gilmer of Virginia moved to lay the resolution upon the table.
Mr. Adams demanded the yeas and nays, and they

were ordered, and were—yeas 124, nays 62.

Mr. Irwin of Pennsylvania introduced a bill to autho rize the purchase of sites for marine hospitals on the Western waters: read twice, and referred to the Com-

mittee of Ways and Means. Mr. Wise of Virginia offered a resolution permitting

Mr. Keim of Pennsylvania objected, unless the rank Mr. Adams objected to the passage of the resolution

me-I mean him, the presence of now; and the resolution lies over under the rule. to adjourn on the 18th of August. Objected to. A resolution was offered to permit letters to and from Mrs. Harrison to go free of postage. Objected to-lies

Mr. Giddings of Ohio offered a resolution calling unmitted that worst and most fatal act of his eventful on the President for information in relation to the cause Upon this, too, he drew around his person the and manner of carrying on the Seminole war-carried without a count.

The States having been called through the unfinished business of the last day came up.

Mr. Dawson of Georgia, from the Committee on Mi-

litary Affairs, by general consent, reported a bill to suppress Indian hostilities; which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Committees were now called upon for reports. Mr. Underwood, from the Committee for the Dis-

trict of Columbia, reported Senate bill No. 4, to recharter the District Banks, with amendments; read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Underwood also reported a bill to amend the

charter of Georgetown in an unimportant particular The bill was then read read three times and passed. Mr. Thompson of Indiana, from the Committee for in its freshness, manhood in its vigor, and old age in its the District of Columbia, made a report in favor of the

apology may be set up for the sweeping, ruthless exer-cise of this civil guillotine at the present day, in the name of LIBERTY, let us be spared this fearful one of award of the Mexican Convention, with an amendment

> Mr. Roosevelt presented various petitions. House then took up the bill for the repeal of the Sub-

> Mr. Pickens of South Carolina opposed the repeal. He opposed a National Bank; showed conclusively that the interference of Government credit with the commerce and trade of the country, caused all the disturbances in the currency. He closed in an eloquent manner, and stated that the people would not endure a National Bank, but would stamp its charter in the dust

> with contempt.
>
> Mr. Hunt of New York followed Mr. Pickens. said the descendants of the old sturdy barons of Runnymede, would not bow to Gen. Jackson, and they were left without any bank. He was decidedly in favor of a National Bank.

Mr. Merriwether of Georgia took the floor against

the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Steenrod of Virginia followed in defence of the Sub-Treasury act, and against the Bank of the U. S. Mr. Hastings of Ohio went at length against the bill, and against the Fiscal Bank, in an argument that will tell in the West against the opponents of the Sub-Treasury system.

When Mr. Hastings had finished, Mr. Giddings moved the previous question,
Mr. J. Thompson Mason moved that the House ad-

ourn, but finding many were against it he withdrew Mr. Halsted, of New Jersey, renewed the motion. Some member asked him to withdraw it. Mr. Halstead said, "he would not withdraw it-it was against

the agreement;" what agreement he alluded to, the minormy was not informed by the honorable member. The House then refused to adjourn, yeas 62, nays 95. A call of the House was new demanded, and car-

ried by yeas 101, nays 77 The call now proceeded, and 178 members answered o their names. The absent members were called, and 206 answered.

All further proceedings, on motion of Mr. S. Wil-liams, were now dispensed with. The Chair now put the question, "Shall the previous estion be sustained. Mr. Williams of Maryland appealed from the decision

the Chair, upon the ground that the previous question was not in order, masmuch as the bill had not been read through and debated by sections.

The Chair overruled the question of order.
Mr. Williams appealed, and the question was taken
by yeas and nays: "Shall the decision of the Chair tand as the judgment of the House? And was carried in the affirmative-by yeas 149, nays

The main enestion was then ordered to be nut without a count; which question was, "Will the House concur with the committee in the amendments proposed to

Mr. Sprigg, of Kentucky, moved to add a new section, giving the deposites forever to the States, and forbidding that any deposites should be made with them hereafter

e Chair decided that it was not in order The House then concurred with the committee in its

amendments, and the bill was ordered to be read a third Mr. John C. Clark now moved the previous question, and there was a second. The main question was then put by yeas and nays,

son, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

Arnold, Averrage, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdeye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botte, Briggs, Brockway, Brown, Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, W. Butler, Calhoun, J. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Christer, Carlon, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garret Dawle, William C. Dawson, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. Lawrence, Fost and there were-yeas 134, nays 87, as follows:

**Piment was further advocated by Mr. Clay of Alabama and Mr. King, and opposed by Mr. Clay of Kentucky and Mr. Winte. The question being taken, it was carried—ayes 22, noes 21. Mr. Clay of Alabama then offered an amendment providing for a similar disposition of the two per cent fund, accruing to that State, which he advocated at some length, and was replied to by Mr. Sanith, when the question was taken, and the amendment arrived—ayes 22, noes 20.

Mr. Calhoun offered the following amendment, to be added to the end of the second section:

Opticided, That nothing herein contained shall be accounted as to convert the distributive charges as signed to the soveral States into a debt due them, or to prevent Congress from repealing this act whenever is shall deem the public interest to require it, excepts of ar as it may relate to the said grants.

This was advocated by Messrs. Calhoun, Allen, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Smith of Indiana, Woodburg, Wright, Won, O, Goode, Graham, Green, Greig, Habersham, Hallsted, Whitams, House, Henry, Howard, Hadson, Huttadon, Huttado

Fanwards, Egordon, Gordon, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, In gersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, Andrew Ken gersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, Amarenedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, Marchand, Affeel Marshall, John Thompson Mason, Mathews, Medili, Miller, Oliver, Parmenter, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Pinmer, Reding, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevalt, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Smeder, Sprigg, Steentod, Turney, Van Baten, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Wood-87.

So the Independent Treasury was repealed by the members of the Extra Session of the twenty-seventh Congress. Mr. Halsted moved a reconsideration of the vote just

taken. After some remarks from Mr. H., the motion was

Mr. J. C. Clark renewed it, and demanded the previous question, which was seconded. The main question (which was on the reconsideration) was ordered to be taken; and, being taken, was decided in the negative.

So the vote was not reconsidered.

And then, at half past six, the House adjourned.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

The motion of Mr. Benton to take up the proposition to print the Fauquier resolutions was voted down, Mr Clay of Kentucky objecting, and calling the year and

nays-yeas 22, nays 23. The Land Distribution bill was resumed. Mr. Clay of Alabama proposed an amendment, postponing the operation of the act until the public debt shall have een extinguished. This brought on a protracted de bate, in which Messrs. Clay of Ky. and Smith of Indiana opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Clay of Ala Calhoun, King, Woodbury, Wright and Linn, advo

cated it. The friends of the amendment urged that, to distribute the public lands before the new burdens in the shape of debt were extinguished, would necessarily de stroy the compromise act-that the twenty per cent. ad ralorem upon every thing taxable would the amount, which, according to the organ of the Treasury in the House, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, would be required by the public service, which he stated at twenty seven millions; that the estimated revenue under the compromise act could reach only eighteen millions. This would leave a east nine millions to be provided for annually. Here, then, it was insisted that means sufficient could not be provided under the compromise act, to meet the curent expenses of Government, without a reduction of expenditures, much less the payment of the public ebt now about to be created. To distribute the public lands, under these circumstances, was to make national debt perpetual and perpetually increasing.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, in opposing the reservation of the proceeds of the public lands, until the newly rising debt should be extinguished, urged that when the compromise was adjusted, it was with an understanding that the lands should not be looked to as revenue-In this assertion Mr. Clay was confronted by Calhoun, who said that he had never heard of such a suggestion until within a few days back-the assertion of the fact having been made in the National Intelli gencer within the past week. He said, that so far from his entering into any understanding when the compromise was passed, that the lands were to be excluded a of revenue, he had, at the very session at which the compromise act passed, voted against their distribution, and in this way he gave a direct vole to retain them as revenue.

Mr. King of Ala, said that he would not have risen in the debate, but for statements made by the Sesator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay] in relation to the understanding which he said prevailed at the time of the compromise, that the land was to be surrendered as a source of revenue. He said that he took a deep interest in the measure of compromise throughout its progress, and had frequent and free conversations with the Senator from Louisiana, (now no more,) who took a very active part in the compromise; and never from him, or any other who participated in the transaction, did he hear a whisper of this surrender of the public lands as forming part of the considerations entering into it.

Mr. Rives of Virginia said he was a member of the Committee with which the compromise originated; and never, in the discussions of that Committee, or out of it, did he hear the suggestion, that the abandonthe Treasury, was understood to have any share in setentertained any such views, much less entered into any obligations in regard to the disposal of Public Lands revenue. He believed he had then, and always when question came up, voted against the Distribution He should continue to do so, unless it was made perfectly clear, to his mind, that the duties, under the went into a fancy sketch of a splendid spendthrift and compromise bill, would meet all the public exigencies, swindler rioting in undisturbed indolence upon anoand leave nothing to apprehend as to the establishment

of a permanent public debt. Mr. Clay of Alabama said he was a member of the other branch of Congress when the compromise bill was under discussion, and no member of that body uttered an intimation to countenance the ground now boldly assumed by the Senator from Kentucky. He said the land distribution had been the topic of discussion at every Congress since the compromise was passed; and it was amazing that some of the friends of the measure had not mentioned this agreement, now set up as part of the compromise, in support of the distribution scheme, from that hour until it was brought forward at the present moment. The compromise act, every body knows, was insisted upon on one side. comes it that the other side, now claiming to distribute the land revenues in virtue of it, had never brought up

the faith plighted in the tariff arrangement, to enforce their demand: Mr. Clay of Alabama considered the suggestion of i now, for the first time, to be an after thought. Mr. Clay of Kentucky said that he did not insist upon it as a contract entered into by the parties to the com-

promise, but as an understanding which grew out of the law itself-and, laying hold of the statute book, he said, here was the bond and on that he relied. He read the following from the compromise act:

"All duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law in the payment of duties, shall be, and are hereby, abolished, and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical adminisration of the Government. Mr. Clay laid great stress upon the passage marked

in italies, and insisted that this was a positive stipula-tion to resign the lands as revenue, and raise it all from

Mr. Wright stated, as he was a member of the Senate when the compromise was adjusted, he felt it his duty to state his impressions in regard to the point now made by the Senator from Kentucky. He knew that the land distribution bill was pending while the compromise act was under consideration, but he never heard the idea suggested that the one depended upon the other, that there was the least expectation that the distribution of the lands would be the consequence of the compromise. On the contrary, he was those who confidently expected that the land distribution bill would be defeated, as it was defeated. No one had looked upon the defeat of the distribution bill, as any breach of the understanding under which the compromise act passed.

Mr. Wright did not think the language of the compromise act quoted by the Senator from Kentucky, would bear the interpretation he had given to it. He looked upon the words providing that "such duties should be laid for the purpose of the raising of such rerenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government," as merely an additional re striction to the per centage directed in the law-and meaning nothing more than that if "an economical administration," did not require the whole amount possible under the act to be levied, only such amunt of duties should be laid as should "be necessary for an economical administration.

It is manifest that if Mr. Clay's interpretation of the clause which he holds to be a bond that the General Government should have surrendered the lands, and not looked to them as a source of revenue, would hold, that the same construction would have required the surrender of the Government stock and dividends in the Bank of the U.S. If it was stipulated that all the revenue should be raised by duties, as he now insists, the public stocks as well as the public lands, were under the interdict not to be used to lessen the

The question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative as follows:

Fase-Messrs, Allen, Benton, Cathoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Wood

ury, Wright-19.
Veyr-Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porte Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge Mr. CLAY of Alabama then moved to amend the

word "States, the words, "and such sums as may be paid to any Indian tribe for the purchase of any portion of the public lands." On this amendment the question was taken without debate, and decided in the negative, as follows: Frat-Messrs, Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of ita, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Monton, Nicholon, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

Yaya—Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate,

which related to the exclusion of aliens.

The amendment was rejected:
Year-Messrs, Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala.,
Cuthlert, Fulton, King, Lian, McRoberts, Monton, Pierce, Smith
of Conta, Surgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young-21.

Naga-Messrs, Archer, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of
Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington,
Kerr, Merrick, Miler, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Ia., Southard, Woodbridge-25.

Mr. GRAHAM then moved to amend the bill so as to place among the deductions from the nett proceeds to e distributed "any sums apparently due to the U. S. as balances of debts growing out of the transactions of the

Revolutionary war. This proposition was, debated at some length by Messrs. Graham, Calhoun, Clay, Tappan Tallmadge and others, and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

n the affirmative, as follows:

Yers-Messrs, Archer, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of y., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, err, Merrick, Miller, Morchead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Present, Rives, Simmors, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tailmadge,

White, Woodbridge—27.

Nags—Messrs, Allen, Barrow, Benton, Calhonn, Clay of Ala.,
Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Monton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams,
Woodbury—19.

Mr. Young then moved to add to the bill additional sections, embracing the graduation principle, and the right of the States to tax the public lands when sold, nstead of allowing them to be exempt for five years, as

they are under the present compact.
This was debated at some length by Messrs. White, Young, Benton, and others. A motion was then made o adjourn, but failed: Ayes 18, noes 19.
The debate was further continued, and then the Serate adjourned without taking any question.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, re orted the Navy Pension Bill. He also desired permission to record his vote in favor

of the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. Objected to.

Mr. Wise said he expected this; but if the Repor rs would notice it, his purpose would be answered The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bankrupt bill, Mr. Tillinghast of Rhode Island in the Chair. The first section of the bill having been read-

Mr. Barnard of New York commenced a speech, and proceeded to show how a member could say every thing knew in one hour. He then gave a history of the manner in which the Bankrupt bill was prepared and passed by the Senate, and then went on to show the efects of the present common law upon the debtor, and the necessity there existed for a uniform system of bank-

Mr. Nishet of Georgia went at length in support o the bill. Mr. Gordon of New York moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and opposed it at length.—
He said no evidence of the popularity of the measure was to be found in the petitions of 45,000 citizens, be cause there were 500,000 bankrupts in the U.S. He prosed it because it was limited to classes, and because the corporations were not included. He denied that the bill was constitutional, because it did not provide for a

uniform system of bankruptey.

Mr. Roosevelt of New York followed Mr. Gordon Mr. Roosevelt of New He admitted that the bill was pregnant with both good and evil. The petitioners, he said, were on both sides of the question, men of want, and men of substance .-He noticed the name of William A. Astor, on one pe tition; and a petition presented by him on yesterday, the gentlemen were principally of his stamp, whom he supnosed found a difficulty to use their credit. These men were actuated by no selfish motives. They wish to pour the balm of consolation into the lacerated bosoms f the deserving debtor; beside, these gentlemen could have more hopes of receiving the amount of debts due them by relieving their fellow-citizens from debts, than by keeping the rod of the law hanging over them. alluded to the subterfuges now practised in large cities, where a failing merchant did business under the title of agent, and by thus acting under a subterfuge, became, in the end, an immoral man. He wished to see this incentive to evil removed. He considered that the framers of the Constitution saw, with a prophetic eye, the evil that would come upon their enterprising chil dren, and, like wise men, provided an ample He gave an animated picture of the causes of the pre sent bankrupt condition of many merchants in the S., and considered a bankrupt act as their only remedy.

Mr. Roosevelt read several amendments which h intended to propose at the proper time: the principal one was a new clause to embrace corporations. said, however, that he should vote for the bill at any rate.

Mr. Sampson Mason of Ohio mounted his war-horse. ment of the Public Lands, as a source of supply to and followed in favor of the bill, and against the inclusion of corporations in the provisions of the same. bill, because it would annul contracts made with domestic and foreign merchants, and because no other nation under Heaven had considered such a law since the days of a barbarous age. He said if fancy was to rule the majority, he could draw a picture, also.

> ther's wealth. On motion of Mr. Fessenden of Maine the Committee rose at half past 3 P. M. Mr. Stokely of Ohio presented the the petition of Dr. Crawford, Robert Rives, and 113 others, all citizens of Jefferson county, Ohio, remonstrating against the repeal of the Independent Treasury, establishment of a

Fiscal Agent, distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and against a Protective Tariff. The House then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow EXECUTIVE ACTION ON THE BANK BILL. The Federal party in all quarters urge that Mr. Ty

such an institution. Mr. Allen's remarks, which we insert in another column, show what was Gen. Harrison's course on in case of a conflict of views, entire inaction must be the question of the late Bank. At the threshold, when the result. This is not compatible with anything like the Democracy raised the standard against it, Gen. Government. Harrison and Mr. Tyler both united in demanding the tutional: but said if the people should determine otherwise, and it was demanded as necessary and proper, that of the nation, when the popular will was dis-tinctly declared. President Tyler asserts in his mes-held from necessary action the atmosphere of the reecided the question against the Bank. He knows

ferred to their uninterrupted hostility to the Bank, as of the country. unconstitutional, as the criterion by which their course the Bank was well known to the convention at Harris- ing the support of Mr. Clay and his Clique-and even ourg, by which they were nominated, and they were the Baltimore American itself. nominated in preference to Mr. Clay, and other candidates of the Whig party, known to be devoted to the

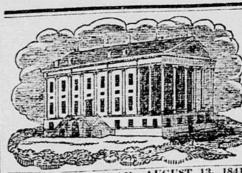
establishment of the Bank.
With what face then can Mr. Clay and his friends call upon the President to sacrifice the principles of his whole life-his constitutional principles-and require him to violate his oath in signing a Bank charter? Clay was rejected as the candidate at Harrisburg, be-

If Mr. Tyler were now to sign the Bank bill, it would he nothing less than an admission that he consented to be set up as a candidate to cheat the people into the support of a Bank President, disguising himself under the professions of a long life devoted to opposition to it To day the law establishing the Independent Treasury have not given but two votes up to that time. You say bill was repealed, with a view to coerce the President into the adoption of the Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government. Mr. Clay is determined that the Presi- that body." Now, Sir, as you have pointed out two feat of the Whigs than any they have yet experie dent shall have no ground to retreat to but the first Treasury act. This will be found sufficient, under the support of popular opinion. The belief gains ground hourly that the Bank will be met by a veto.— Globe.

Mr. Tylen and the Bank -A writer in the Globe. who signs himself 'A State Rights Whig, has addressed a very ably written communication to President Tyler. on the subject of the Bank Bill, now before him for his approval or rejection. The following goes to show what were Mr. Tyler's opinions, when going to the

The writer says "I met you in Norfolk, on your way to the Harrisburg Convention. In conversation as to what course that body ought to pursue in relation to Vice President, you remarked that you should be glad to see Troup of Georgia placed on the ticket, because he was a State Rights, anti-Bank, and anti-Tariff man, and, that such a man would carry many of that party, by whose are alone we could succeed. I concurred with you, and thought such a man ought to be placed on the ticket. New, if Troup suited you so well, of course you wil carry out the principles you supposed him to entertain, bill by inserting in the 2d section, line 10, after the as, for those principles, you desired his nomination."

TALLAHASSE, (Florida,) July 30. The sickness at St. Joseph, rumor says, still coninues to rage with unabated violence and mortality .-Few of the cases, however, are said to be the Yellow Fever. Among our own citizens, who went thither to spend the Summer months, and who have fallen victims to disease contracted there, it is with heartfelt regret that we chronicle the following deaths. Mrs. Duval, wife of ex-Governor W. P. Duval, now absent from the Territory; Mrs. Ward and Miss Georgiana Ward, mother and sister of Major George T. Ward, now also absent; Mrs. Sibley, wife of Mr. S. S. Sibley,



RICHMOND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1841.

Time of the Whig Presses.

The Whig presses are full of gloomy rumors, and breathe a discontented spirit. The Whigs too, in general, begin to murmur "Curses, not loud, but deep. The Philadelphia National Gazette says, "We have now such reason to believe that the President will reto the Fiscal Bank Bill, that the official announcement of the fact will cause us no surprise. Our information is

from a gentleman from Washington, whose means of knowledge we deem ample, and he says, without re servation, that "the President will veto the Bill."

Again: "He must foresee, and his advisers must urge the fact, that with the failure of this measure, the elements of the party which elected him, will

Tyler should exercise the Veto power as against the oill establishing the Fiscal Bank, the greatest disappointment and mortification will come over the Whig Party throughout the Union. Their confidence in him will be greatly diminished. Their high-raised hopes will be dashed to the ground. That immense effort, by which he has been elevated to the highest office on earth-an effort which is without parallel in the his tory of political struggles, will have been made in vain Gloom and despondency will take the place of hope and

confidence. Tuesday's New York Express says, "There is course nothing new from Washington respecting the fate of the Bank Bill; but in the anxiety of its friends or its passage, more doubt of its fate is expressed. All the Whig papers of the city, however, express strong hopes, and a belief, that the Executive will hearker the voice of the People as indicated by the House of Representatives. The Commercial expresses great fear of consequences, if a veto comes. The .Imerican will not stop to contemplate them. The Courier considers that a veto from Mr. Tyler would be "a erime." Journal of Commerce rather hopes there will be one .-

The stock, it says, of the Bank, as it is, cannot be taken up by the Capitalists here."

The \$52,000 Webb is particularly ferocious upon the occasion. His Courier says: "We cannot, we will not doubt, but he will discharge what is so obviously his duty in regard to this matter, and approve the Bank bill, or RESIGN his office. No other course is left him to escape from such deep disgrace and universal odium, as never yet has been heaped upon any public man in the U.S.; and there is nothing in the past life of John Tyler to authorize the behef, that he will hesitate in the ine of conduct which it is his duty to pursue." He may resign sooner than give up a Virginia abstraction;" but he will never reto the bill chartering

the Fiscal Bank of the U. S.' Such an act would

eave him without a friend or advocate in either party. A Washington Scribbler for the Norfolk Herald Inviced writes on the 6th, that "The general impression isparticularly with those who have had the best opportunities of judging-that Mr. Tyler will veto the bill. incline to this opinion, from circumstances coming within my knowledge, but I hope not. For the sake of the country's tranquillity and prosperity, and for Mr Tyler's own sake, I trust he will not venture so rash and mad an act. If he does resist the popular will so loudly and unequivocally expressed for a National Bank, he will be met by a storm of popular indignation, which will appal the stoutest hearts, and convulse this Union from one extremity to the other. A very avalauche will sweep him away, and an odium will gather around his name which has never betided American statesmen before."

Upon the whole, I regard Mr. Tyler's a most critical and responsible position. This hour, he is standing on a volcano, whose explosion, if it be not repressed, will rock the Union, and kindle an excitement never witnessed since the passage of the Stamp Act. Let him survey his position well. Tremendous results await With respect to the prospects of the Whig party, the vote on the bank bill affords a cheering indication. But our sky is not altogether cloudless. and then a speck of discord is visible."

Pro-di gious! If Mr. T. meets the crisis with the spirit that belongs to a Virginian; and does his duty, he will not want friends-many a good, and true manto stand by him. He will survive the volcano, or the avalanche either, with which he is threatened. The latest account we have seen in a Whig paper, is a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated at

or, at best, suffer it to become a law without his signature. —I regret that I cannot speak more favorably."

The President will never adopt the alternative, which many of the Whigs are so kindly throwing in his way - that is to say, pocket the bill for ten days, and let it become a law without his signature. What an opinion must these Whig friends have of John Tyler! No Virginian would be mean enough to sloop to such a trick.

States Right's man—and where is he now? Fed become a law without his signature. What an opinion must these Whig friends have of John Tyler! No Virginian would be mean enough to sloop to such a trick. ginian would be mean enough to stoop to such a trick Could it be possible, that last stript of the mask. THAT IS THE ANSWER. such a poor, bastard son could be born on this soil, the

scorn of every high-minded man would strike him from the rolls of honor. The Baltimore American scouts any further Compromise. Ewing's bill is out of the question. It says boldly at once: "Of the system proposed by Mr. Secretary Ewing at the beginning of the Extra Session, what can be said but that it is nothing more nor less than the State Bank System in a modified form? It cannot be affirmed that this plan waives without surrendering the The Federal party in all quarters urge that Bir. Tyler, as the successor of Gen. Harrison, is bound to charler, as the successor of Gen. Harrison, is bound to charler a National Bank, because the latter would have signnot exercise a power without the consent of another does
one of our friends writes us on the 10th—"Tynot possess the power. The right of accepting or reed the bill, and both were elected with a view to charter jecting implies a perogative, which, if not sovereign, is at least destructive of an adverse sovereignty; and

the result. This is not compatible with anything like But we may regard the question in reference to the destruction of the institution in the cradle. But Ge- adoption of this plan as being already settled. The opneral Harrison voted for the most direct and swift mode position voted against it when it came up in Mr. Rives of destroying this embodiment of "rested rights." - amendment, and so did the great body of the Whig General Harrison was for immediate repeal by act of Congress—Mr. Tyler, by a proceeding in the courts directed by act of Congress. General Harrison during his whole life, insisted that the Bank was unconstifavor of a plan similar to that reported by the Senate's Committee on Finance. Abstractions which accomhe would give up his individual will, and act upon plish nothing may be indulged in by those that like them so long as they are harmless; but when they withsage that the people have recently and repeatedly public becomes fatal to them, and they cannot live .-The tendency of great interests to their own preservathat he and General Harrison were again and again tion is irresistible; sooner or later they will vindicate called out upon the Bank question, and that both re- themselves and stamp their impress upon the policy

Mr. Tyler may be pleased to have another alternative in the two high trusts for which they were candidates -that is, take neither. He may "indulge his abstracwas to be ascertained. Their constant opposition to tions -that is "consult his principles," instead of ask-

> Fiat-footed Democracy! Mr. Hays of the Harrison Congressional District, has addressed the following manly letter, through the rest assured of one thing-you will have no other

has addressed the linewing of the Harrison Whig.

To the Editor of the Harrison Whig.

"WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1841. "In your paper of July 8, you have kindly undertaken sibility!" to keep the people informed of what their representacause his principles on this, above all other subjects: tive in Congress is doing; for this you have my thanks. were known to have rendered him too obnoxious to suc-ced in the election.

As to the ridicule attempted to be thrown on me care not. I have but little to expect, and less to ask from men of your political profession. But there seems to be a disguised attempt, (not intentional I hope,) to make the impression on the minds of your readers, of inattention on my part, as well as incompetency; that I not only do not make speeches, but "He has made no speech in Congress to our know. ledge, but he has roted twice on subjects acted on in rotes that I did give, will you please to point out one to that I did not give, late or early, during the entire returns have not yet reached us, but the Demo "As to the two bills referred to, which I am proud to by a majority of 50. This is excellent have voted against-the charity bill of \$25,000 to Mrs.

Harrison, and the corruption bill, called distributiondesigned to buy up the States and create a dependency on the General Government; if I mistake not, they Butler, will afford you but a small capital to deal on, and in order to increase the stock, I will give a few more. I Autauga, voted against the loan bill of twelve millions of dollars. which was not needed, for the actual wants of the Government, but for the commencement of a Hamiltonian system of funded national debt, as a national bless-I voted too, against all the gags imposed by a reckless majority, for the purpose of stiffing debatesuppressing discussion, and preventing light and truth and facts and argument from going to the people, more is, that the Democratic ticket has a majority to adious than the Alien and Sedition laws of old-fashioned about 24, which is not more than usual. With

"And, in order to increase the stock still more. I intend "And, in order to the case that may by possibility to vote against any bank bill that may by possibility oness, either in the shape of a "fiscality" or "rascality." I shall also vote against any increase of duties on artieles of necessity, (as is now proposed) such as coffee, tes, &c., and against any bankrupt law that does not include corporations, &c., &c., &c. Now, as the capital will be increased by the addition of the above and Whig Clerks of the Circuit and County Cou

stock, I hope there will be no suspension.
"I might have added, that I voted also for the large appropriation to complete our fortifications, and a like appropriation to build up and repair our navy in the of a home squadron, in order to prepare for may be forced upon us through the cowering and bungling diplomacy of him whom the Whigs call the "god-

"By way of information, let me tell you that the dis-

Senate—and the friends of the President say that he is anxious for Clay's Bank bill to pass, that he may put a veto on it-What say you to Tippecanoe and TYLER Respectfully, S. L. HAYS. We shall publish the Address of Wm. W. Irwin to his Constituents of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania-a Whig member. He assigns the reasons why he did not vote for Mr. Clay's compromise Bank Bill. His criticism is scorching. Among other reasons, he considers he bill as "insulting to the sovereignty of the States, and to the People of the States. By adverting to the terms and provisions of the clause, you will find that,

tribution bill is regarded as " dead, dead, dead," in the

whilet it recognizes the propriety, or policy, or expedien. cy, or call it what you may, of obtaining the assent of the States to the establishment of branches within their bor. ders, it imposes degrading terms and restrictions as to the mode and time in which that assent shall be given It assumes the right to presume the assent of each Siate from the silence of its Legislature-from the disagree ment of its Legislature-against the dissent of its Legis. lature, unless that dissent should be unconditional from the veto of a State Executive, in case both Houses of the Legislature should declare its solemn de Houses of the Legislation determination not to permit the establishment of branches within its territory—and against the veto of such Executive, in case the legislative body should assent. And who are to pronounce on this question of assent or dis-Who are to decide what shall be considered the sent? 'unconditional assent or dissent' to the establishment of branches? Not the State Courts; not the Un The Boston Atlas tells Mr. Tyler, "he must sign the Bank Bill, as it is passed by Congress." "If President in Department of the Federal Government; not the President of the Federal Government of the Federal Governm Executive, nor any of the constituted authorities of the States. What tribunal, then, is to judge, decide, and pronounce upon this question? Will it be believed

> sovereign State? So says the bill! There it sta-We ask for Information The "Madisonian" furnishes some very curious

that the directors of this banking corporation, seated,

the city of Washington, constitute the tribunal was

is to sit in judgment on an act of the Legislature of

recorded.

miniscences upon the Veto power and the Bank que tion. It appears, that when the first Bank bill passed by Congress, it was submitted to Ireside Washington for his signature on the 14th Februar 1791; and that it was not signed till the 25th, being 11th day after its presentation. On the 23d February General W. consulted Mr. Hamilton, (Secretary of Treasury,) on this point: "In what precise period, legal interpretation of the Constitution, can the Preoent retain it in his possession, before it becomes a dy the lapse of ten days?" Mr. Hamilton gave it as bpinion, "that you have ten days, exclusive of that which the bill was delivered to you, and Sunday hence, in the present case, if it is returned on Frid at any time while Congress are sitting, it will b It is well known that General entertained great doubts upon the constitutionality the Bank bill. He consulted his Cabinet, and obta ed their opinions in writing-Messrs. Jefferson E. Randolph decidedly opposed to it; Mr. Hamilt &c., for it. It is well known, that Mr. Madison rem strated against the Bill; and recalled to the Presider recollection the fact, that the power to grant incorp-tions had been debated in the Federal Convention, rejected. But there are two circumstances stated the Madisonian, not so well or generally known

upon which, we request information :

1. "The President (Washington) had great diffities in regard to it, and a reto message was actually pared by Mr. Madison, by request, and is now extan 2. "The bill to renew the charter of the old Bank 1811, was defeated by the casting vote of George C ton. The remarks addressed to the Senate by him on occasion were prepared, it is said, by a distinguis member of the present Senate, who took a prominen against the bill in the debates at that time. said, among other things, "In the course of a long have found that Government is not to be strength ed by an assumption of doubtful powers, but by a wa and energetic execution of those which are inconta

If the Veto Message prepared by Mr. Madison tant, we respectfully ask that it may be published Considering all the circumstances of the case, it we shed much light on the history of public opinion at : important era, and on this most important question.
We also ask for the name of the Senator, to who

attributed the authorship of old George Chinton's obrated casting Speech. We had always supposed, this illustrious veteran was the author of his own dress-But if he be not, we should desire to know man, to whom the honor of its production is due the author who he may, it is a paper, though the great merit-and, as we have often said, deserves written in letters of gold over the Capitol (and the W House) at Washington. We remember, as it were yesterday, how the casting vote of George Clinton his Address thrilled through every fibre of our fran like "the sound of the trumpet."

"VIRGINIA ABSTRACTIONS." We are still happy to see the "Old Dominion ing up her proud head in support of her ancient Washington Monday night, which says "The opinion ciples. vote in the House of Representati against the Bank Bill was two to one:

Yeas-Messrs. Barton, Botts, Gogg art. Sumers, Taliaferro-7-(This last member, of the Federal members, has turned tail upon all Republican opinions. Once he boasted of States' Rights' man; aye, like Cost Johnson,

Nays-Messrs Banks, Cary, Coles, Gilmer, Go Harris, Hays, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, John Jones, Mallory, Steenrod, and Wire-14.

THE SUSPENSE. We understand, the most intense excitement vails at Washington, as it does here. In this every eye is fixed upon the Metropolis. The care attended every night by an anxious crowd. social circle, the leading question is: Will Mr. T veto the Bank Bill?

The die is not yet cast. As far as we are adv

will stand by his principles in despite powers brought to bear upon him. the veto to-morrow, or next day, at furthest Another writes on the same day-"I consider the almost certain. If he recommends any expedie may be a Bank in the District, without branches, out the privilege of any circulation except in the of certificates of deposite, and dealing in exchaon the principles of the old Bank of Amsterdam. thinks he will make no specific recommendation.
It is said, that every effort has been made to see or intimidate Mr. Tvier. A letter from a Whig her is said to have been received here, stating the Cabinet had met, and declared their intention to re unless Mr. Tyler signed the bill-and that he wish Nous verrons, (in plain veto it, but was afraid.

lish, we shall see) What! does his Cabinet, and

a Cabinet too, dare to threaten him, that unless

commits perjury upon his soul, they will resign

let them! Do they expect the People will

sackcloth and ashes for them! Verily, we show

to see them try the experiment-Webster, Gran and all ! Yesterday's Richmond Whig contains a long from Washington, of the 10th inst. It begins in gloomy colours: but clears off towards the las predicts that Mr. Tyler "will NOT veto the Bd these anticipations be not realized, then the wrisigns his functions as a Prophet. The writer however, if this bill should not succeed, " voi Mark that! No other Bank bill will be passed gress will consider that it has discharged its dut the President must take upon himself the whole re-

The interesting Debate in the Senate of S. on the Cumberland Resolutions is in type, b voidably crowded out to-day. It will appear or day. Mr. Calhoun's Speech is as able as it is densed-and the argument of Mr. Clay of Alabi as forcible as it is just.

ELECTIONS ALABAMA -The Election for Governor and I lature took place on Monday, the 2d instant Charleston Mercury infers, "from the first inklin the result, that it is likely to end in a more signs We have beaten the Whige in their own Mobile Senator, R. C. Toulmin, is elected in Mobile colow the vote for Governor in several counties.

Fitzpatrick. (D.) Coosa.

663 Steele and Morgan, the Democratic candidates. elected by a handsome majority. The Whige elected a member in this county last owing to a division in the other party.

The Mobile Journal of the 4th gives the return

Mobile, as far as heard from. "It is complete w exception of the vote at George's precinct. precinct, Gen. Toulmin (Dem.) has a majorit votes over Gen. Joseph Bates (Whig,) and John Hogan (Dem.) is elected in place of G. C. Lange The reputed majority at George's also (Whig.) The reputed majority at George Blanton M'Alpin (Dem.) over Thomas M'C. (Whig.) The probability is, that the election Macon county, McClung's majority 200.

W) elected to Legislature -Russell county.

(W.) elected .- Loundes county, Alexander and elected to the House, and Hunter to the Senate Thigs. Fitzpatrick's majority about 90. - Dallas

tv. McClung 257, Fitzpatrick 73. KENTUCKY .- The election continues three Kentucky. At the close of the second day